at the immediate disposable naval and military force of Great Britain is far greater than our own. But this by no means proves relative weakness. England has gained her greatness by scattered conquests in every part of the world, and holds it by the power of arms. America is compact, its territory all conliguous, its greatness the result of system, h sprang from the free choice of the people, and which is maintained by their consent. It has no acquisitions to make by arms, and none to defend by arms. Her States are bound together by their own choice. She has no motives to injure thers; she has no desire to ravage the coast England or burn its commercial towns, deface its monuments, or with semi-bararous passion, destroy its public buildings. Governing herself by free consent, and having no motive to restrain, or limit, or impair, the prosperity of other nations, she has no need of a vast standing army, or of a navy like that of England. But when the question comes as to which has the most considerable disposable force to occapy the country of the Oregon, we think the Great West must be summoned to counsel. The people of the Mississippi valley must make answer. The bands of emigrants bearing the axe and the rifle, subject. It is in the spirit of the fathers of the men trained in republican feeling, and made still more impatient of authority by their life on the frontier-these form the strength of America. They are indomitable in spirit, and unapproachable by their distance. Against them the fleets and armies of England are powerless. Let Sir Robert Peel attempt to plant himself in the gaps of the Rocky mountains, and intercept them in the passes. He might as well attempt to stop the Columbia itself. The combined powers of all Europe would fail in an attempt to set bounds to their progress. That progress is to be self cir. cumscribed by the respect for right and the sacred regard of America for the inviolability of treaties.

The administration may, then, safely assume that England cannot permanently occupy any part of the American wilderness, but by the consent of America itself. If England chooses to interrupt negotiations, the crisis must be met; if negotiations continue, the administration can know but one rule-"to demand nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing thatia wrong." Let the people support the President with union, and a sentiment of nationality, and no foreign power will advance an aggression.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The effected contempt for the power of the United States which characterized the bitist press during the last war-which contibuted in so great a degree to cause m, if to continue it, by inspiring that or with an idea that we should be an rey-is now again strikingly manist in the British journals. The insoubne of the British public towards us remarkable when we consider the m through which alone they regard legarding us alone as depicted in the Impluous and abusive language of of which ever attempts

dot mestions, land rated to taught respect notorious as to We gave hem character in the late ingthem by landand scovered that wehad an "three frigates for a ments for an army.

That generation has now measurably passed away, and the present seem again possessed of the same idea -- at least their public journals and public men have been assiduous in inculcating it-that we are without an army or navy, that we are weak and cowardly; devoid of public spirit and patriotism; as a nation, intent only on plundering the feeblest nations, and, as individuals, equally bent on knavish acvisitions; and so distracted among our eles, that the Union is but a "rope of sand," and that we are hardly a match, if resistance be made to our lawless aggressors, for the turbulent and effeminate Mex-

It is one surprising that, with such opinions, they hesitate a moment, when we offend then -as it seems that we have of late-to send over a imposful of men, and a sloop of war, and put an end to our iniquitons government. It appears however, that they deem me preparaton need sary for this encursion and though we do not merit such consideration, they are going cutfit, and a additional opense in the equiver and above their usual costly homents, although they do not so far more us as to declare the last. We believe however that when Sr Robert Peel meantly declared that the poor ament was recently declared that the government was prepared and resolved to maintain their claim to Oregon, he refered to the additional ten millions lately idded to the naof four thousand seamen adered to be en-

listed as part of the prepastion. What other occasion the British government has for this increase force, at a time what other occasion ment has for this increase of force, at a time when her relations was other for agh powers, so far as we are normed, do not seem to present any asigney, we are at a seem to present any asigney, we are at a seem to present any express, we are at a seem to present any express and Entraction which the Estish press and Entraction which the present as ment of the present to easily towards us as not of the present the United States, to the present to imbue the public mind there are interestly towards the United States, to the present against our suppose

lame remonal jedlousy in a word, to excite all the strong passions of the En glish, and at the same time present discriptions of our weakness, in order to reconcile the people to undertaking a war with us. It has no doubt, been a part of the calculation, that their incessant and wide-spread calumnies would deprive us of sympathy and support from other nations, besides withdrawing from us at home that class of our citizens who defer to the English in every thing.

No patriotic man desires war with any nation, and particularly with Great Britain, if it can be avoided. It is a calamity, whether regarded in its effects upon individuals or upon the nation, which cannot be too much deplored. It is not from mere timidity, or apprehension of suffering for themselves personally, that our people have shown themselves averse to conflict. It is from the higher principle of religious duty; a knowledge of the crimes attendant upon war; its pernicious influences upon individual character, and its effects in retarding the growth of our empire, on which hangs so much of the hopes of mankind, for the moral and intellectual improvement and the civil liberty of the race. It is from this elevated position that American statesmen have regarded the our country -- a spirit so engrafted on the institutions, laws, and policy they have established, and which impresses itself so early on the mind of the American youth, that it would have descended with the blood they inherit. Nothing was ever more true, therefore, than the sentiment expressed by Mr. Polk in his inaugural address; that every extension of our empire gave additional security of peace to the world.

Yet we have been forced, at times, and that too under the mildest of our rules, from this, the settled policy of our government; and it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called on to take up arms against our former and only adversary. It is perfectly manifest that they regard this as a favorable moment to renew the system of aggression upon us which has resulted in war heretofore; which is only to invite new wrongs; wrongs premeditated, not for the advantage which accrues to them, but arranged and settled upon merely as the means of bringing on the conflict of arms, or an entire abandonment of our rights as a nation. The only mode to avoid this is the firm adherence by the President of the U. States to the letter and spirit of his inaugural address. He will be sustained by the nation in that; for, notwithstanding the English ministers choose to level their lances at Mr. Polk, it is not to be forgotten that the previous action of the House of Representatives had, by an immense majority, given their sanction to his language. By the truckling abandonment of our rights pursued by Mr. Webster in the Ashburton treaty, we lost the subject of controversy, forfeited the respect of the world and of ourselves, and invited new and unfounded pretensions from our adversary.

Democratic Meeting. At a meeting of the Democratic citizens

of Clark county, at Quitman, on the 19th May, 1845. On motion, the Hon. ISHAM MOODY

was appointed President, and Col. Oco. E. Toole, was appointed Vice President of the meeting, and Charles W. Moody,

Col. Wm. B. Trotter, then offered the following resolutions, which were adopt-

1. Resolved, That we highly approve of the meeting of the Democratic State Convention at the city of Jackson, on the first Monday of July next; and that we will cordially unite with our Democratic brethren in other parts of the State, by sending delegates to said State Conven-

2. Resolved, That the chair appoint twelve delegates to represent this county in said State Convention.

3. Resolved, That we highly approve of the able and impartial manner in which our present Governor, A. G. BROWN, has administered the affairs of the State during his administration, and that we will unite in giving him our support for re-election to the high office which he now fills, and has heretofore so ably administered. In accordance to the second resolution, the chair appointed the following named persons, as delegates to represent this county in said State Convention, towit: Col. Wm. B. Trotter, J. J. McRae, Esq., Alex'r. McLendon, Col. Geo. E. Ton John Gann, Hon. H. Hales, John McLaughtin, Geo. Granberry, Allen Mc-Lendon, Chas. W. Moody, James Lee, and R. D. Wagster, and on mo-

On motion of Col. W. B. Trotter, Resofved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the East Mississippian, Eastern Clarion, and True Democrat.

On motion of Col. Wm. B, Trotter, the meeting adjourned. ISHAM MOODY, Pres't. GEO. E. TOOLE, Vice Pres't.

CHAS. W. MOODY, Sec'ry. The Navy Department have issued orders to have the steamship Mississippi, which is now lying in ordinary at Charlestown, immedietely ready for the reception of her armament

A descructive tortado occurred in the parishes of De Roto and Caddo, Louisiana, on the 21st ult, accompanied with much bail and rain On many plantations the crops of cotton and corn were entirely detroyed. The haif, it is mad, fellera mehre in dayele.

THE HAZARDS OP WAR.

t journals, referring to our foreign relations, and the clouds which seem to be rising in several directions, express a fervent hope that this country will not rashly plunge into a ruinous war. No apprehension; we think, need be indulged in this respect. Calculations on results of any kind are peculiar to our people. There is speculation in war as well as in other matters, and making every allowance for patriotism and national rights and national reputation, we think the hazards will be duly considered before any decided steps are taken; but it must be admitted that in the late war with England no calculations were made of results-every one felt the disasters which would be entailed upon us, but the solemn conviction of the necessity of war in defence of our rights overcame every objection, and the people with great unanimity rallied round their government. The condition of the two countries, on an average, is much the same now as it was then-both have increased in power and resources, and both in the same ratio, improvements have been made in the art of war equally open to both, and our population has been greatly increased. What did we do from 1812 to 1815 in our naval warfare with the "mistress of the ocean?" The following was our first essay-our infayt conflicts-and such reminiscences may not be unwelcome at this time:

English ships. Guns. Captured by the fol lowing Am. vessels. Guerriere frigate 49 Constitution, frigate. Macedonian do 49 United States, do Constitution, do do 49 A new frigate, 40 Destroyed at York, Canado.

Frolic, sloop, do 22 Wasp, sloop. Alert, Essex, of 32 guns Boxer, sloop, 18 Enterprise, sloop. 20 Hornet, Pencock, 20 da do Peacock, Epervier, Wasp, do 20 Reindeer, Wasp, 19 Destroyed by Fort at Hermes Mobile

31 5 Constitution frig. both Cyane, 21) taken at once. Levant, Penguin, sloop 20 Hornet, Dominica, Decatur, privateer. President, frigate. Highflyer, Diligent, privateer. Laura, St. Lawrence, Chassener, do 15 Pictou. Constitution, frigate. Perry, privateer. Balanou, Tom, Townsend, 10 Hotker, Landrail, Syren, do 18 Morgiana, Saratoga, Fox, 10 Lapwing, Confiance,

Linet, Taken by Com M' Den-16 11 ough, on Lake Cham-11 plain. Finch. Detroit, Queen Charlotte, 17 Lady Provost, Taken by Com. Perry, Hunter, Little Belt, on Lake Eric.

Chippewa, Caledonia, Duke Gloucester 14' Taken by Com Chaun-Melville. Julia. cey on Lake Ontario. Growler, Nancy, Taken on Lake Huron.

The following are British packets, generally of about tens guns each. Prince Adolphus, Gov. N'Kean, privat'r. Princess Amelia, Rossi, Anaconda, Express, Gov. Tompkins, do Mary Ann, Manchester, Manchester, Lady Catharine; Heraid, Princess Elizabeth, Harpy, Another Elizabeth, America, Kemp, Little Mary Pelham, Windsor Castle, President, frigate. Swallow, President, do Duke of Montrose,

In all 56 vessels-S86 guns. A purely naval warfare with England would never lead to any decided results. Skill and bravery are nearly balanced; and England has a decided advantage over us in the extent of her navy. But the private marine of this country would be most seriously felt it its depredations upon commerce. The following were the exptures made from 1812 to 1815.

Essex,

MERCHANT SHIPS, VIZ. 354 ships, 610 brigs, 520 schooners, 135 sloops. mounting 135 sloops, 800 guns. 750 various classes recaptr'd

2425 vessels. There are now 500 fast sailing clipper built vessels in various ports, which could be armed and equipped for sea in twenty days; 500 more could be built, manned and sent to sea in forty days after their kaels were laid. China, the West Indies, the Pacific, the British Channel, the Baltid and Meditterranean would be visited by swarms of private armed vessels, within a short period after a declaration of war, and the underwriters at Lloyd's would soon feel the pressure, as the prizes which could not be brought into port must necessarily be destroyed. It would not be a war against the navy of Great Britain, but against what she most prizes as constituting the bulwark of fler safety-her commerce. Not being able to procure our cotton, many of her mills would be idle from the loss of a valuable market, and her operatives starving and rebellious. Then again they would blockade every port, probably burn every city that could be safely approached on the sea-board, and we should be the greatest sufferers. In the interior, however, we should be entirelying o with a powerful army which

people with provisions in adequate quantity; but our statistics exhibit such ven resources in this respect, that it is sufficient to alarm an enemy as to the duration, dale, Newton, Neshoba and Kemper. of a contest. The States of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, alone annually produce 53,000,000 bushels of wheat, our potatoe crop 100,000,000 bushels, sugar 200,000,000 lbs., rice 100,000,000 lbs., Indian corn 422 millions of bushels; beef, pork, hay, oats, &c., valued at \$100,000,-000 annually; and if we are allowed to remain at peace fifty years longer, we shall be able to supply the world with our surplus produce. A war with this country would undoubtedly shake the peace of Europe. There is too much jealousy felt towards England on the Continent, to allow her to prosecute a successful war against us; we have friends, and commerce, and facilities, and character worth cherishing and cultivating. The aristocracy of England might approve and sustain a war-the laboring poor would be against it. Nevertheless we repeat, war is always to be avoided when it can be done with honor; war is seriously to be apprehended by both sides-both sides must suffer. England may imagine that a sharp and ruinous contest may put us back fifty years, and cripple us in every respect. We have irrepressible energies in the country. England may calculate upon our local divisions and upon the current of abolition. It is unsafe to hazard any thing on this point; a war unites us. We indulge the hope therefore that a safe and cautious policy will still be pursued on both sides, and that we may with honor avoid any interruption of those pacific relations, which we have for so many years uninterruptedly enjoyed.

FALSE RUMOR .-- The Mobile Register of yesterday says: "Passengers by the N. Orleans boat yesterday, report that a vessel arrived from Vera Cruz, just as they left, with intelligence that Mexico had actually declared war against the United States, to take effect on a day named."

Some vessel may have arrived here on Wednesday, from Vera Cruz, but we have up to this time heard of no such rumor or report as that mentioned by the Register.

N. O. Courier.

New-Orleans, May 10, 1845.

Corron .-- On Wednesday last we reported the market in rather a dull and drooping state, prices ruling quite in favor of the buyer; since which time an active demand has prevailed, and factors have offered their stocks quite freely. On Wednesday, the sales amounted to 6,300 bales, at prices decidedly in favor of the purchasers. On Thursday, in consequence of a growing desire on the part of the factors to realize, buyers evinced a desire to operate, and towards the afternoon the da-mand became quite arimated, sales being ef-fected to 13,000 bales; the market having regained partly what it had lost. This good feeling has been induced by a growing belief, that the crop of the United States will not quite reach as much as was anticipated two months ago Yesterday, the demand of the day previous was pretty well sustained, and some 7,000 bales changed hands at the same prices as were before current. We must remark, that the stocks in factors' hands are now very much reduced, and a better feeling prevails, parcels which are most in demand being very scarce. The sales of the past week amount to no less than 52,000 bales, and the market closes rather firmly, though the generality of factors are offering their stocks freely, and are rather anxions to realize. The generality of the sales made have been for the English market, though the French and Commental buyers have operated more freely than usual. We still retain our former quotations, the market having regained what it lost on Wednesday

Inferior, 4 1-2 a 4 3-4; Ordinary, 5 a 5 3-4; Middling, 5 3-4 a 6; Mid. Fair, 6 1-4 a 3-8; Fair, 7 a 7 1-4; Good Fair, 7 1-4; Good and N. O. Bulletin. Fine, nominal.

DRURY BYNUM Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the ;legislature from the county of Jones. Since the death of Col. James Ellis, Mr. Bynum has been the faithful representative of this truly democratic county. While attending the last session of the Legislature, he was attacked with the Small Pox, and suffered severely. We should be pleased to see him again here in the character of a Representative .- Misp.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.-There seems a fatality in the Spanish blood. Wherever it exists, there are insurrections, butcheries, civil wars and confusion. In Old Spain, in Spanish South America, in Mexico and in Central America, the same universal characteristics of this doomed people are seen. The late news from Guatemala reports that city in the hands of a body of insurgents, and all the consequen-ces, rapine, debauchery and confusion; of a large and wealthy city in the hands of a plundering horde of half savage rebels, may be casily imagined . - Vic. Sensinel.

Mexico.-The latest news we have from Mexico brings no account of any movements for actual war as yet; but any amount of blustering thereabout. The politicians of the country appear to be squabbling about the proper measures for placing the country in a warlike position. If any measures have been concertal for commencing a war they have been done secretly.

A new scheme is proposed to get rid of Santa Anna. It is now proposed by the govern-ment to pardon him and his principal officers on condition that he go into exile for ten years. This will no doubt be the result of things, and Santa Anna will perhaps remain in exile as much as six months. - Vick. Sentinel.

There is a fellow in Boston so tall that his braigs are so distant as to have no connection with his body. Another whose feet are so far off that they frequently got mered by all the united | lonetone

dee of the Fourth Judicial D of the counties of Jackson, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, 1 IF Gen. JOHN WATTS is a candidate for theoffice of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District composed of the counties of Jackson, Gree Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, Laude dale, Kemper, Neshoba, and Newton.

We are authorized to announce Gro Wood, Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District in this State.

We are authorised to announce John Steele, Esq., of Quitman, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, in the 4th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kemper, Neshoba, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Greene, Perry, and Jackson.

We are authorised to announce William . B. Trotter, Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, in the fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kemper, Neshoba, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Jones, Green, Perry and Jackson.

To We are authorized to announce David F. Dozier, Esq. as a candidate for District Attorney, for the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, Lauderdale, Newton, Neshoba and Kemper.

We are authorised to announce A. G. Mayers. Esq., of Raleigh, Miss., as a candidate for District Attorney, for the second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Copiah, Covington, Hancock, Harrison, Law rence, Smith, Scott, Marion, Pike, Simpson

We are authorised to announce James M'Dugald, as a candidate to represent Jasper county, at the ensuing November elec-

We are authorised to announce James A. Chapman, as a candidate for re-clecion to the office of Clerk of the circuit and Probate courts of Jasper county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorised to announce James C. Moffett, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the circuit and Probate courts of Jasper county at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce WILEY C. EDWARDS, as a candidate, at the Election. in November next, for the office of Sheriff of Jasper County.

B. F. Killen is a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Jasper county, at the ensu-

John R. Eager is a candidate for Assessor of Jasper county, at the ensuing election.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday, 16th instant, my Negro boy, JOHN; he is light complected, hair nearly straight, bils right foot turns inwardly. He had on when he left, a black cloth coat, blue jeans pantaloons, and black fur hat. Whoever will take up the above Negro, and confine him in any jail so that I get him, shall receive the above reward of Twenty-five Dollars; and if delivered to me, at my residence, I will give Forty Dollars.

ANGUS FOREES. Jasper county, May 21, 1845.

Dr. Richard H. Dozier. HAS been at considerable expense and trouble to settle himself at Panking, permanently, for the purpose of devoting his time exclusively to the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY and OBSTET. RICKS. He feels grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit and share the confidence of the public. In all cases I will deduct one third

of the regular fees if the cash is paid me as soon as the patient is discharged. Paulding, May, 14, 1845.

The Paulding Hotel,

HAS just undergone a thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of Visitors. The proprie-tor thankful to the public

for their past patronage bestowned, will endeavor to still merit the same by assidnons attention to the comfort of his guests. His table will be furnished with the best that the Country affords, and his stable will be furnished with provender and at-JESSE HYDE. tentive Hostlers. May 14, 1845. 1-tf

T. COOMBER, HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTER. S prepared to do all work in his line at the shortest notice, viz: House Painting, in all its branches, Coach Painting and Trimming, Graining, Marbling, Glazing, Lettering, Coloring, Repairing, Ornamental Painting, of every description, &c. &c., on reasonable

Orders left at this Office, will be attended to. May 13, 1845.

To Planters and others.

NOTICE-The subscribers having become proprietors of the well known establishment formerly occupied by Mr. George F. Marlow, would respectfully call the attention of Planters, Physicians, Country Merchants and others, to their large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dental and Surgical Instru-ments, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. They are receiving fresh supplies by almost every arrival. and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both in qualifies and prices to those who may favor them with orders. Particular attention will be bestowed upon the orders of Platters and Physicians, who will find at the

Planters Drug Store every article of Family Medicine which may be required, put up in the neatest style-packet in the safest manner, and in all cases warrant BUIR & DOLE ed pare. dere !